Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER :—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM :—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1840. **No. 3,144.**

FOR LONDON, to sail on the 18th inst. The Ship "PARKFIELD," A. I., Captain J. T. Whiteside, 500 Tons, For Freight or Passage (having superior accommodations) apply to GREY AND Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine Ship "MAGISTRATE," 518 Tons, A. P. ALLEN, H. C. S. Commander, has good accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will have quick dispatch. For particulars enquire at the Office of Messrs. H. F. OWEN & Co. or to the Captain on board.—Bombay, 6th April 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The "LANCASTER," 756 Tons, JONATHAN JEFFERSON, Commander, has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon—Will sail on the 9th Instant. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.—Meadow Street, 6th April 1840.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House at ½ past 4 o'clock on Tuesday the 14th Instant.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE,

Club House, 4th April 1840.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

EQUITY SIDE.

TARRACHUND AMERCHUND .. *Complainant.*

vs.

HEERACHUND BEDREECHUND.. *Defendant.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the immoveable Estate of the late AMERCHUND KUSTOORCHUND alias AMERCHUND BEDREECHUND advertized to be peremptorily sold upon the premises at Poona on Friday the 17th instant, is unavoidably postponed, and that the sale thereof will take place on Saturday the 18th Instant, according and subject to the particulars and conditions previously advertized.

ACTON S. AYRTON,
Complainants' Solicitor.

मुंबैचे जुडिकेचरचे सुप्रिम कोडतात.

ईक्विटि तर्फे.

ताराचंदभमरचंद—वादि.

हिराचंद भिद्रीचंद प्रतिवादी.

जाहिर खबर ऐसी दिल्होजाते कीं गेल्या गेल्या अमरचंद कसुरचंद झर्फे अमरचंद कसुरचंद याच्या दृष्टीटाचा विक्री पुर्ण्यांत ७ वे तारिखेस कर्णाचे ज्याहिर केले ते तकुब होउन त्याचा विक्रीजाणेवारि १ ८ वे तारिखेसि ठरला.पहिले ज्याहिर केलेल्या कायद्या प्रमाणेंच विक्री केला जाईल.

आकट. ऐस. एरिटन
वादि याचा वकिल.

SILVER PLATE, PLATED GOODS, JEWELLERY, AND WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, respectfully announce that they have established Correspondents in this country, through whom may be obtained, direct from England, Services of Plate, &c. suited to this climate, to be paid for on arrival out. A pamphlet is published for distribution, containing detailed list of the prices of the various patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea and Coffee Services and the different articles of Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches; it will be found an useful guide to persons requiring these articles, and is illustrated by upwards of sixty engravings. The prices are at those low fixed rates which have been so eminently successful in drawing attention in Great Britain and Ireland.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents,

Messrs. ——————— Merchants, *Bombay.*
Messrs. PARRY, DARE, & Co., Merchants, *Madras.*
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE, & Co, Merchants *Calcutta.*

who will receive the money for them on delivery.

The pamphlet may be obtained free of cost at the counting house of either of the above-named Firms, on application, or in answer to a post-paid request.

MADAME LEFEVRE, MILLINER, begs to acquaint the Ladies that she has removed to Chowpatty in front of No. 16, Chowkee, where she begs all orders may be sent.—Bombay, 6th April 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS day, the 6th of April, Messrs. BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, "Clare Hall," Byculla, the valuable property of T. P. WEEKES Esq. leaving the Presidency, consisting of Plate and Plated Ware, amongst the latter are handsome Venison Dishes, Soup Tureens, and Hot Water Dishes, to Match; Glass Ware, amongst which is a rich cut Dessert Service, a handsome Dinner Service (Bouquet pattern) for 24 persons, a Rich Porcelain Dessert Service, Furniture of every description, amongst which is a very handsome Mahogany Dining Table for forty persons, Rich cut nine, six, and four light Chandeliers, Double Branched Wall Shades with Cut Pans and Drops, a Square Pianoforte by "*Broadwood.*" nearly new, fine toned, and made expressly for the climate, a handsome Palanquin Clock by "*McCabe,*" Two large framed Engravings "*The Deluge*" and "*The fall of Nineveh,*" China vases, Bijouterie, Large Cheval Glass, Cutlery, Dispense furniture, between 3 and 400 Pots of Plants &c. &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A Chesnut Arab Saddle Horse with Saddle and Bridle.

A Pair of fast trotting Bay Carriage Horses with Harness, the Horses are sound and free from vice, about 7 years old.

A Pair of Chesnut Hacks.

A Pair of Carriage Horses, a Bay and a Grey.

A Poney Phaeton and an Iron Grey Saddle Horse, rising 5 years old.

The Property is on view. Catalogues will be published, and may be had of the Auctioneers or on the Premises.—Bombay, 6th April 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW the 7th Instant, BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at the usual hour, an Invoice of White Cotton Stockings, White and Coloured Cotton Socks, two Double Barrelled Guns and two Cavalry Sabres imported per *Magistrate,* on account of the underwriters, Horse Artillery Harness (as previously advertised), a large quantity of Printing and Cartridge Paper, the remains of an Invoice of Millinery, and a number of Choice Engravings, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M. TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

Several dozen of *Todd's and Bosanquet's* Champaigne, about 50 dozens Carbonell's Claret 2d Growth, (lats years importation), and a few dozens of Sherry.

Bombay, 6th April 1840.

ON Thursday, the 9th Instant, at their Rooms, at the usual hour, SMITH AND Co. will dispose of by Auction, an Invoice of Paints of different colours and good quality in Kegs, Coarse Green Woollens, Packages of excellent Gun Wadding by *Baldwin,* Boxes of Percussion Caps, Double barrelled Guns by B. and T. Redfern with all apparatus complete; ALSO a large quantity of Cashmere Shawls, Piece Goods, consisting of Ginghams, Grey and White Long Cloths, Sheeting, Chintzes, Jacconets, Madapollams, Turkey Red; ALSO.—A large quantity of Lucifer Boxes recently imported, in good order, and to be sold without reserve; Bottled Fruits of sorts, somewhat damaged—Likewise Twelve tierces of Beef and Pork—a number of uncleared lots, and various other articles.

At noon any Horses or Carriages that may offer.—Bombay, 6th April 1840.

SMITH AND CO. have exposed for sale, a splendid invoice of beautiful Toys, and Ornamental Decorations for Drawing Room Tables &c. at a moderate Price.—Bombay, 6th April 1840.

FOR SALE.—At a Godown opposite to the Portuguese Chapel in Meadow Street, a first rate Billiard Table complete with Cues, Rack, Marking, Table Rules, &c. &c. Also a quantity of very superior Champagne, Volney of 1827, Pomar of 1825, imported by Mr. BONNY in the Ship *Sir Edward Paget.*—Bombay, 6th April 1840.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE of Bombay, Parsee, having sold to MOTTLEBOYE, Widow and Administratrix of MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, deceased, a piece or Parcel of Land and the Messuages, Tenements, or Dwelling Houses situate thereon within the Fort, in Rampart Row and Bell Lane, assessed Nos. 68, 69, and 70. This is to give notice that any Person or Persons having any claim or demand, of whatever nature on the same, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make the same known to JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE WADIA, Esq. within the Fort in his Office within 14 days, otherwise they will be precluded.—Dated this 2d day of April, 1840.

ખબર.ફીમાથી.આપીચ.ફે*

પારશી.ખરશેદજી.માંણેકજી.શરાફ.મરનાર.માંણેકજી.નવરોજી.વાડીઆની.વીધવા તથા.વકીલાટણ.બાઈ.જોટલીબાઇજે.નોંધ અથવા.જમીન.તેપરનાં.ઘરો.અથવા.અમલા.શ્રમાં.વેચાતું.આપવાનું.થાદું.કીધું છે*ફિલકતો.શ્રી.યુમબઇનાં.ફોટફોટ.તથા.બ્લેલ.બેન જોગે.અને.તેપર.આશાશરજેનટનાં.ફાલેકટરનાં.નંબરપર. ૬૮ તથા. ૬૯ તથા ૭૦ જોગે.વાશતે.ફિલકતો.ઉપર.હરક.લોક.અથવા.લોકોનો દાવો.અથવા.માંગણું.ગેરો શ્રી.અથવા.વારસા.હીશાથી.અથવા.હરક.બીજી.પરકારે.પોંચનું.ફોજતો.તે.મણીં.અથવા.મણા જોગે.આજથી.દીન. ૧૪ નીં.મુદત જોગ.શ્રી.યુમબઇનાં.ફોટ જોગ.વાડીઆ.જેહાંગીર.નશરવાંન જી.કાથફોરિને.તેહની.આપીશ જોગ.જાહેરકરે.મુદત.ઉપરાંત.જો.કોઇ.હરદાવો.કરવે તો.તે.રદ.અને.બાતેલ.જાણે.શકે*=તારીખ. ૨ જી.ઈપરેલ. ૧૮૪૦

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYOTT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 6th April 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

☞ All orders for Letter-Press. and Copper-Plate Printing, will be punctually attended.—Bombay, 6th April 1840.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer from Bombay, with a Mail for Suez, on Thursday the 30th of April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lt. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1840.

FROM THE BOMBAY PRESS.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.—*Saturday, 4th April,* 1840.

The departure of the overland mail during past week has principally occupied the alteration of the Mercantile Community and transactions very limited.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Arrivals still limited considering the advanced period of the season. Both Broach and Dholera reported of good quality. The sales of the week are as follows.

INDIAN PRODUCE.

		Rs.	A.	P.
200	Bales New Dholera Cotton.....	95	8	0
100	,, Do. Broach do.....	148	0	0
300	Candies Do. Omravutty do.. ..	94	0	0
150	,, Do. do. do.....	98	0	0
40	,, Do. do. inferior do..	87	0	0
42	Bales Do. Dholera do..	94	8	0
100	,, Do. do. do.....	95	0	0
300	,, Do. do. do.....	95	0	0
100	Candies New Barsee do..... ...	91	0	0
15	,, Old Compta do..... ...	77	0	0
150	Doeras Mawa do.....	93	0	0
70	,, do. inferior do.....	84	0	0
50	Candies Turmerick (Rajapore)..	36	0	0
35	,, Do... ..... (Malabar)..	41	0	0
8	Bags Barbara Coffee.....	14	8	0
25	Candies Malabar Pepper..	72	0	0
100	,, Ebony Wood..... ...	9	0	0
200	Casks Red Lead.....	15	0	0

PEPPER.—Risen a little Malabar 71. Bhuteole 80
Other produce as before.

EUROPE GOODS.

PIECE GOODS.—Without change. The transactions of the past week are as follows.

		R.	A.	P.
150	Pieces Grey Shirting.. .. ..per piece	12	12	0
60	,, Grey do..... .... ,,	13	00	
300	,, Do. 72 yds. 42 inch..... ... .. ,,	12	8	0
300	,, Do. 62 do. 25 do..... ..... ,,	7	8	0
150	,, White Jacconets..... .... ,,	4	4	0
1500	,, Do. do.. .... ,,	3	12	0
200	,, Do. do..... .... ,,	2	00	
800	,, Do. do..... .... ,,	3	6	0
100	,, Grey do..... ... ... ,,	2	00	
2000	,, Do. do..... ..... ,,	3	5	0
900	,, Turkey red Print..... ... .. ,,	12	00	
208	,, Do. do..... .... ,,	13	6	0
100	,, Do. do. Twils 28 yds. 25 inch ,,	12	8	0
2200	,, Check Doria 10 yds. 6 | 4.. ... ,,	2	8	0
800	,, Stripe do..... ,,	2	00	
500	,, White, Striped, & spotted dimitty ,,	5	1	0
300	,, Do. Spotted Do..... ,,	3	5	0
700	,, White Checks..... ..... ,,	4	10	0
500	,, Do. do..... ..... ,,	5	12	0
4000	,, White Madapollams.. .... ,,	4	4	0
700	,, Bleached do..... ..... ,,	4	00	
1500	,, White Mulls Nos. 1, 2 & 3.. .. ,,	2	5	6
800	,, Grey do..... ..... ,,	3	8	0
300	,, Zebras..... ..... ,,	3	8	0
500	,, Neutral Prints..... .... ,,	5	00	
100	,, Check Leno 12 yds. 6 | 4..... .... ,,	3	05	

METALS.—Steady.—Iron looking better, Present quotation. Bar 43.—Hoop 6½.

COPPER.—Tile Copper now 54.

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE.—2½ at 6 months sight. Some business has been done at this rate.

COMPANY'S PAPER.—There has been a little done in the 25 \| 26 per cent Loan during the month at the prices quoted but transactions are still very limited. There has also been some offers for Notes of the 35 \| 36 four per Cent Loan at 94½ but holders are unwilling to submit to such a depreciation.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT.—£ 4, 10. London, & Liverpool £ 4 10.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BONUS TO LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—We have been told, Mr. Editor, with respect to the proposed scheme for buying out Lieutenant Colonels, that were every successive move in the line purchased at the proposed rates of payment, an actual step would cost a regiment only Rs. 20,867. Let us then take this for our text and see what support it gives to the scheme on the part of which it has been advanced.

It requires no conjurer to tell us that if the thirty moves which go to a Bona fide step would cost a regiment Rs. 20,867, whatever less number of moves may be purchased, must be paid for at the same rate. And indeed assuming that these moves were actually caused by the purchase system, they would certainly be not dearly purchased; but this is the very thing to be proved.

If, in the purchase of thirty steps in the line, these steps were in excess of what would have taken place had no such purchase system existed, then would the projectors be quite correct in their assumption that they cost at the rate of Rs. 20,867 per regiment, or Rs. 6,26,010 for the whole army. But so far from this being the case, it is highly probable, in consequence of many of these being caused by the retirement of Lieutenant Colonels who would have retired without a Bonus, and the rest counterbalanced by an equal number of Majors' retirements prevented by this Lieutenant Colonel's purchase scheme, that not a single step would occur on excess of what would otherwise have taken place, though thirty Line steps were paid for:—and in that case every regiment will have paid Rs. 20,867 and the army Rs. 6,26,010 for nothing!

Let us however concede a liberal allowance to them. One sixth, is a full and liberal proportion; and under the most favourable view, a greater proportion of steps than this could not occur in excess of what would have occurred without the purchase system. It follows, then, that instead of thirty steps purchased for the whole army, one sixth of thirty steps *at this rate* would be purchased for Rs. 1,25,202 per regiment, or Rupees 37,56,060 for the whole army!

The purchase scheme in question, therefore, proposes virtually, to regiments, that they make a gratuitous contribution for the exclusive benefit of Lieutenant Colonels; or that they benefit themselves by accelerating promotion at the rate of Rs. 1,25,202 per step. If I were a Lieutenant Colonel or a Major looking to retire after my promotion to Lieutenant Colonel, I should certainly support the Bonus system with all my might, but I certainly cannot prevail upon myself to do so as a

BREVET CAPTAIN.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April 3d.—Lieut. H. M. Blake, 7th Regt. N. I., from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.

April 3d.—Doctor T. P. Weekes, M. D., to Mahabulishwar.

do. 4th.—Capt. F. Williams, 2d Gr. Regt., to Sholapore.
do. do. Bt. Capt. Thos. Jackson, 10th Regt.
do. do. Major Osburne, 1st Regt. E. Infy., to Neilgherries.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—April 3, Ship Kirkman Finlay, John Scott, Master from Liverpool 3d November 1839.
SAILED.—None.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vasels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. ..	30th April.
Buckinghamshir.	D. & M. Pestonjee.....	London...	In April,
Lady East... ..	J. Nusserwanjee and Co...	London ..	
Ganges.....	Skinner and Co.	London..	Dispatch.
Berkshire..	Remington&Co.	London ..	
Hero of Malown.	Dirom, Carter and Co	Liverpool.	5th April.
Rothschild.... ...	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool.	Despatch.
Lancaster..	Higginson and Cardwell	Liverpool.	Dispatch.
City of Poona	Pollexfen, Milne and Co.....	Liverpool..	
M.S.Elphinstone	Skinner & Co .		
Ellora..	Skinner & Co..	Clyde.. ..	
Sir W. Wallace.	Do. . ..	Singapore.	
Fort William...	J Jeejeebhoy..		
Emerald Isle..	Gibb Miller & Co.....		
Drongan..	T. Jefferies & Co.....		
Lady Rowena..	Dirom Carter and Co.. ..		
Marquis of Hastings.....	J. Jeejeebhoy..	Macao.. ..	Quick desp

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Sloop Childers.
H. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Hugh Lindsay, and Zenobia H. C. Brig Taptee and Palinurus; Receiving Ship Hastings; Thetis (light Vessel at the Rock Station) Cutter Margaret, Schooner Surveying Tenders Cardiva, and Maldiva; Schooner Emily and Constance, and Pattemar Bhema.
MERCHANT VESSELS.—Cambridge, Benares, Mayaram, Dyaram, Jane, Samdanee, Lady Wilmot Horton, Ram Pertab, Soobrow, Lintin, Sultana, George Canning, Sir Colin Campbell, Hamida, Futtay Rahimon, Sir Edward Paget, Dadaloy, Fattay Hulbarry, Hamudy, Fort William, Lady East, Rothschild, Lancaster, Buckinghamshire, John William Dare, Ganges, Colonel Newall, Agnes, Elora, City of Poonah, Berkshire, Lord Castle, Hero of Malown, Drongan, Parland, Mount Stewart Elphinstone, Mahomedee, Emerald Isle, Recovery, Magistrate, Lady Rowena, Neptune, Lord Castlereagh, Parkfield, Mary, Abbotsford, Clifton, Samed Ammy, Sultana, Futtama Barruck, Cauderbux Khan Moombaruck Gondalier, and Kirkman Finlay,
PORTUGUESE.—Bark Marquis of Hastings.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
*Steamer Cleopara	Supt. Indian Navy	London...	22d Nov.
*Lady Feversham.....	Dirom, Carter&Co	London...	2d Augt.
Sesostris	Supt. I. N.. ..	London ..	
Abel Gower..	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	in Dec.
*Inglis..	B.&A. Hormusjee.	London ..	
*Catherine....	Forbes & Co . ..	London ..	22d Nov.
*Earl Durham.	Grey & Co.....	London ..	30th Dec.
Ann.....	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	11th Jan.
Euphrates	.....	London ..	30th Jan.
Thetis.....	.....	London ..	25th Jan.
Tartar.....	.....	London ..	
Juverna..	.....	London ..	
Lord W. Bantinck.... ..	.....	London ..	
Justina.... ..	.....	London ..	25th Jan.
Queen Victoria	.....	London ..	
Competeat....	.....	Liverpool	
Caledona	.....	Liverpool	
John Knox..	.....	Liverpool	5th Dec.
*Medora....	.....	Liverpool	14th Nov.
*Shannon.. ..	P. Milne & Co..	Liverpool	11th Oct.
*Tinawara.. ..	.....	Liverpool	7th Dec.
*W. Sharples..	H. & Cardwell..	Liverpool	20th Dec.
Barbara.....	R. S. & Co.. ..	Liverpool	12th Dec.
Cestrian..	Edmond Bibby&C	Liverpool	18th Dec.
Majestic..	George S. King.	Liverpool	2d week Ja
Wilson..	W. Nicol & Co..	Liverpool	31st Dec.
Wm. Turner..	P. Milne & Co	Liverpool	15th Jan.
*Eleanor Lancaster.... ..	MacVicar B. Co	Liverpool	19th Nov.
Crown.....	Dirom Carter&Co	Do.. ..	28th Jan.
*Bucephalus..	W. Nicol & Co..	Clyde.. ..	
Maria....	MacVicar B.&Co.	Do.. ..	20th Dec.
British King...	Skinner & Co. ..	Do.. ..	
Monarch.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Hindoostan ..	.....	Do.. ..	
Quinten Leech	.....	Do.. ..	
Mary Mitchelson....	Foster & Co....	Llanelly ..	30th Nov.
Queen	.....	Do.. ..	23d Sept.
Salacia.... ..	Dirom, Carter&Co	Do.. ..	
Pacquet d'Havana..	.....	Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies& Co.	Bordeaux	4th June.
Bolivar..	.....	Rio.... ..	
Gondolier	Dirom, Carter&Co	Aden.. ..	3d Feb

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

From Singapore.—Asia Felix.
From Columbo.—Jeane Antoinette.
From Calcutta.—Betsy, Fuzel Curreem.
From Penang.—Lady Wallace.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

April 1840.	Morn. H. M.	Aft. H. M.
6th Monday.....	1 27	1 46
7th Tuesday	2 8	2 33

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4TH FEBRUARY
„ *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

April 6—Monday.
7—Tuesday.
8—Wednesday.
9—Thursday.—Moon First Quarter.
10—Friday.
11—Saturday.
12—Sunday.—6th Sunday in Lent.—Palm Sunday.

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, April 6, 1840.

SINCE our last arrived the Ship *Kirkman Finlay*, J. Scott, Master, from Liverpool 3rd November.

WE understand that the Ship *Mahmoodie* has been purchased by one of the Portuguese Merchants of Macoa, from its present owner.

WITH the subject of a "Brevet Captain's" letter we shall not in the present state, interfere. We would however request the attention to it of all parties, as it appears to offer matter for some inquiry.

THE weather has been growing excessively warm for some days, and the heat is now so great as to encrease and debilitate even the most robust. Its influence is more especially felt by invalids, and the returns of mortality which, for months had almost presented a blank, have assumed a much gloomier aspect. The lighter but yet more general effect is very visible in the faded cheeks of our fair ones, who appeared during the late delightful cold season, to emulate in the freshness of their bloom, the happier years of the west.

THE *Jamie Jamshed* states, on the authority of a private correspondent, that the city of Baroda was visited on the 20th ultimo, by a whirlwind which left several of his Highness' liege subjects uncovered, having carried away the roofs or thatches of sundry domiciles, as well as a double poled tent from the Residency. Some old trees also, remarkable for age and strength are said to have been laid in the dust, but we hear of no loss occasioned by the occurrence.

THE *Chabook* reports another case of Piracy in the neighbourhood of this harbour, but does not give his authority. It is said that a small craft named the *Caudur Bux*, Doolbha Tindal, belonging to Merwanjee Manockjee, Merchant of this place, carrying a few chests of treasure, piece goods and other cargo, to a considerable amount, which left the harbour on the 31st ultimo, had proceeded as far as Bassein when it was attacked by an armed boat. She was not only completely plundered, but seriously disabled. Our native contemporary adds that as this involves a great loss to the owner, it is hoped that intelligence will soon arrive of the discovery and apprehension of the pirates, and we can only echo his wish that the authorities in that vicinity will spare no exertion in effecting their capture.

ALTHOUGH not in the habit of bringing before the public any account of the privat movements of official characters, we feel justified upon the present occasion in noticing the departure of Mr. Campbell, Clerk of the Crown. During his practice at the Bar, he was distinguished for independence, readiness in reply and sound legal knowledge; and now that he has temporarily gone from among us, the least generous of his professional rivals must admit that through his secession they have lost, for at least six months, one with whom it was an honor to contend and a pleasure to consult. To this journal, and its late Editor, when under peculiar difficulties. Mr. Campbell behaved, as an advocate with a degree of moral courage that tended much to his own injury; but of which he never spoke. Mr. Montrion acts as Clerk of the Crown till his return.

THE *David Clarke* which sailed on the 27th ultimo for Aden, has given occasion for remarks upon the conduct and carelessness of this Government, from which we would willingly abstain, did not a sense of what is due to the many lives and valuable property embarked on that Vessel, force us to do so. It appears that previous to the sailing of the *David Clarke*, a Committee of Military Officers reported that the quantity of Gunpowder on board was such as would render the conveyance of Troops (in number 500) unsafe. This caution was in our opinion proper; as the great degree of smoking which takes place on board, is almost impossible to be checked even by the most positive orders. Another point involved in this is of still greater importance; all ships are, or ought to be insured and when such an extraordinary cargo is shipped, the insurance becomes void without a particular specification in the agreement between the parties. In the present case the policy was, we hold to all intents and purposes violated. For if 500 barrels of gunpowder shipped under such circumstances was *ab origine* incorrect, the error was increased from its having been placed under a farinaceous substance such as Rice which speedily ignites; and if attempted to be removed while in a state of combustion, only adds fuel to fire from the known properties of air when admitted giving an additional excitement to the caloric previously engendered. The Navigation Laws framed in the United Kingdom, although in legal strictness not applicable to this country, are still from analogy, constructively, authorities which receive the utmost attention. These decree that coast-wise, or by inland navigation only a certain quantity of Gun-powder is to be carried under the forfeiture of very heavy penalties. Nothing is said as to what may be carried by sea, and as a general rule where the law is silent, sufferance or at least toleration, is in favor of the practice which obtains. Under a Government cradled in the lap of commerce, still rejoicing in the mercantile designation of Writers, Factors, Junior and Senior Merchants, more consistency might have been expected, did we not daily see how fully is the maxim of the SWEDISH Chancellor verified of the little wisdom requisite to rule this world.

WE have heard with much regret several complaints of the violent conduct of the Soldiers at Colaba, but as these reports never reached us in a tangible form, we wish to avoid giving additional currency to what might be incorrect, has hitherto kept us silent. A circumstance however which we shall briefly relate as communicated to us by the Gentleman assaulted, would render a continuance of such silence on our part a dereliction from that course of public duty, which has so long characterized the principles of this paper. On Saturday evening, while a Gentleman, accompanied by his two daughters and friend, was walking near the Sanatarium in *Colaba*, two European Soldiers in a state of intoxication ran up against the party, and were desired in very quiet language not to run over them. The conciliatory tone in which they were addressed, seemed only to provoke more rude treatment, as one immediately drew his bayonet and applied it to the Gentleman's breast. Seeing this, and in consideration of the alarm into which his daughters were thrown, our informant retreated as quickly as possible to the house of a friend with whom he had been dining, without observing to what Corps the men belonged. One of them he states wore the facings of a ROYAL Regiment; the other was a drummer or fifer dressed in a yellow Coat. We have been informed, but we think erroneously that by a standing order of this Garrison, Soldiers off duty are prohibited from wearing their side arms. If so, occurrences similar to that to which we now allude call loudly for its enforcement. At all events of this we are sure that in consequence of outrages of a like character in England, the press, provincial as well as metropolitan, by their reprobation of the practice, extorted an order from the Horse Guards by which men convicted of drawing their weapons upon the inhabitants of any place in which they may be quartered, are disgraced by being prevented from wearing them, and this in addition to any other punishment that their conduct may merit. We think the system worthy of adoption in this quarter, as it has the advantage of denoting to his comrades and the public, the Soldier who is unworthy, when left to himself of wearing those arms, provided by his country, and which military men in every age and in all countries, have with a proper feeling of pride considered the honorable badge of their profession.

The Gentleman upon whose authority this is given is ready to answer all questions upon the subject.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

REPLY OF MR. COCHRANE TO THE SOLICITORS &c. OF CALCUTTA.

The following is Mr. Cochrane's reply to the address of the Attornies of the Supreme Court, which was received by Dawk a day or two ago. We are very glad to hear that Mr. Cochrane is doing well at Bombay.

Dear Gentlemen.—The letter you have honored me by transmitting, has been this moment received. Believe me, I shall ever entertain an affectionate remembrance of your kindness, which is alike grateful and unexpected. It is no light matter to receive an address from a body so independent and honorable as yourselves. I feel proud that any person of my conduct as an advocate, has merited your approbation, and I should be wanting those feelings which at this moment come warm within me, if I did not convey to you all the same kind wishes you have so kindly expressed towards myself.

It may not be unacceptable to you, who maintain an interest in my future fortunes, to know that since my arrival in this beautiful island all has gone well Perhaps this has been mainly owing to the publication of your address; but whether this be so or not, I am not the less obliged, and I trust you will believe me to be ever grateful and sincerely your's.

J. COCHRANE.

Bombay, March 8, 1840.—*Bengal Hurkaru, March* 24.

RAJAH RAJNARAIN ROY.

From the report which the *Courier* gives of the address of the Chief Justice to Rajah Rajnarain Roy, it appears Mr. Prinsep had made a very self complacent parade of having advised the Rajah to disobey the process of the Court; and that instead of throwing this circumstance in the back ground as one naturally would, we find him declare, "that he should again so advise." We are extremely at a loss to what cause to impute so fatuous a declaration; and sincerely wish no poor devil should be fated to act upon his advice. With the consequences at ending of the pleasant course prescribed by him—with the ocular demonstration of the felicitous results of his forensic skill—and the judgment of the Court incidentally expressed from time to time in this identically case—how he could indulge in so puerile a flourish and hollow a vaunt as attribute to him, is indeed marvelous. Some other barrister in his situation would very likely have attempted to restrain the French holiday, which his tongue was taking, or at least he would have essayed to bury the affair into oblivion—but not so this indomitable spirit. His speech duly interpreted is as follows. "Although your lordships have imprisoned my noble client for what your judicial noodles misname a contempt—although your distorted rheumy visions cannot see the pertinency of the answers to the voluminous and insolent interrogatories administered to my client—and although I see you are about nevertheless to dip your priggish hands in his pocket or kummerbund (as the case may be) to the tune of a thousand or two of rupees, allow me my lords, the Queen's judges, in the politest manner imaginable, just to hint, that you form a trio of untaught knaves—and that, despite all your crochets nonsensicalities; should an opportunity again present, I shall not fail to advise my clients to resist all your writs, even were he to kidnap the whole fraternity of Calcutta editors,—and laugh at your beards to boot." If this be not a correct paraphrase of the observations attributed to Mr. Prinsep, we give our readers full and free leave to say the *Englishman* is no ass, or, that his hollow professions or disgusting egotisms do not form a source of overflowing mirth to his readers.—*Commercial Advertiser, March* 23.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

A new era has dawned on Calcutta as regards medical practice and the dispensing of English medicines. The mass of ignorance, quackery and empiricism that holds the sway over native mind, and sports with the fears and prejudices to which it is enslaved, is beginning to dwindle into condign neglect and insignificance. With the spread of liberal ideas and the progress of enlightenment, gradually disappears that gloom, in which not only morals and religion, but *materia medica* were involved. The people who many years past had been so avid for the attainment of knowledge, are now beginning to give it a practical effect. Let us amongst other things refer to the establishment of the new dispensary by two of the students of the Medical College, which considered insularly, is of little importance; but viewed as a beginning of that new order of events superinduced by that truest of all powers—knowledge, is a matter of gratulation to all parties. The dispensary is a neat place and tolerably well furnished with medicines, and the great advantage is, that they are sold for nearly half the prices in other establishments. The English druggists maintain a scale of prices that virtually exclude these whose pecuniary means are limited; so that an establishment of this kind was a desideratum as much to the mass of natives, as to East Indians and Europeans in the middling classes of society. We have not the least doubt this dispensary will soon become a flourishing one, should its supplies be as fresh and of as good a quality as those dispened by Europeans. Nor is this the only advantage. When other native youth who have striven to obtain medical knowledge, both theoretical and practical, observe the success attending the present attempt they will not certainly be backward in following in the footsteps of those who have taken precedence under circumstances so auspicious.—*Commil. Adver., March* 25.

THE JURY LIST.

By the order of the Chief Magistrate, an analysis of the Jury List has been drawn up though for what purpose deponent saith not. According to this analysis, however, the aggregate number of names of those serving on the Grand Jury is one hundred and eighty, and those on the Petty Jury seven hundred and forty six; and the different classes of persons are as follows.

Grand Jury.—Government servants, ten; Merchants, one hundred and twenty four; Zemindars, fifteen; Banians, twenty seven, and Miscellaneous, that is Editors, &c. four.

Petty Jury.—Government servants two hundred and eighty one; Merchant's Clerks, one hundred and nine; Tradesmen, Mechanics, &c. one hundred and sixty. Tradesmen's Assistants, seventy two; Native writers, one hundred and twenty two, and Banians two. Making altogether, including both Grand and Petty Jurors, a total of nine hundred and twenty six persons, who session after session devote a great portion of their precious time and talents, all for justice sake, on behalf of the Queen.—*Hurkaru, March* 25.

BARRACKPORE SCHOOL.

It is stated that Lord Auckland, the founder of the English School, at Barrackpore, is about to provide a library of choice books for the benefit of the students, attached to the institution. This would certainly be a great acquisition to the school as the pupils connected with it, labour under great disadvantages with regard to a proper supply of books.—*Ibid.*

SUICIDE.

A fatal case of self-destruction occurred yesterday, in a respectable East Indian family. Mr. Chopin, an Assistant of the Judicial Department Office, was urged to commit this dreadful act on himself, and considering the circumstances connected with Mr. Chopin's condition, it is a case that must prove more particularly distressing to his friends and family. Mr. Chopin's age could not have been above twenty-seven years, and but two years ago, he had married. It is said that some domestic difference arose, which alone was the unfortunate cause that led him to the dreadful deed of self-destruction. It was about 4 o'clock yesterday morning that he swallowed a large quantity of laudanum, and feeling the drug operate on him in a short time, and being fully confident of the fatal result, he sent for his mother, desiring to see her before he was no more. His brother, together with several friends, came to see him who soon discovered the dreadful fact that the young man had poisoned himself. No time was lost to remove him to the Native Hospital as the nearest place where medical assistance could be obtained. Here several expedients for his recovery were resorted to, and among others the stomach pump; but every endeavour to restore him was found unsuccessful, and the unfortunate man breathed his last at about seven o'clock.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

Lord Elphinstone arrived at Trichinopoly on the 20th Instant, *en route* the Hills, where he was expected to arrive a few days after that date. Our informant states that His Lordship was "quite well,"—we infer therefore that the accident which befell him at Tanjore cannot have been so serious as some of our contemporaries have represented it.

The Governor's Secretaries, Mr. Walter Elliot, and Major Havelock, have reached the Hills "safe and sound."—*Herald, March* 28.

We are happy to hear that the 10th Native Infantry arrived at Vellore, in good order, on the 22d instant.—*Ibid.*

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European Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Monday, Jan.* 27.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Sergeant Wilde took his seat, and was loudly cheered. Mr. Macaulay, Mr. B. Wood, Mr. Tuffnell, and Mr. S. Lane Fox took their seats amid cheers from the ministerial benches.

After the presentation of several anti-corn law petitions, Mr. Villiers gave notice for a day (not fixed) in next month for a motion on the subject.

PRIVILEGE.

Among other petitions, Lord J. Russell presented one from Messrs. Hansard, praying for direction from the House as to what step they ought to pursue under their new circumstances of having received from Thomas Burton Howard, the attorney of Mr. Stockdale, on the 25th January, a writ of summons from the King's Bench. His lordship said that under these circumstances he would simply move that Thomas Burton Howard do attend the House forthwith.—Sir R. Inglis said the privileges of the House were not affected by this proceeding, and moved that no further steps be taken in the matter. The amendment was supported by 67, and the original motion by 181; majority with Lord J. Russell, 114. The Sergeant-at-Arms then appeared at the bar, and stated that he had attended that day in the Court of Queen's Bench to make a return to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by that Court for the bringing up of the bodies of Messrs. Evans and Wheelton, the sheriffs of London and Middlesex; and he had further to inform the House that the judges of that Court had decided that the said Messrs. Evans and Wheelton were not to be taken out of his custody.—Mr. Darby gave notice that on Wednesday next he should move that the sheriffs be discharged from custody,

CORN IN IRELAND.

Mr. Labouchere obtained leave to bring in a bill to assimilate the duty on foreign flour imported into Ireland to the rate charged in this country.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

Sir Matthew Wood moved the renewal of the select committee on the metropolis improvements, and that it be referred to that committee to consider the embankment of the Thames on both sides, from Staines or Windsor, to Gravesend and Tilbury, the throwing open Southwark and Waterloo Bridges free of toll, and other matters.—Agreed to after a desultory argument.

CHINA.

Mr. Crawford moved for copies of all despatches from Captain Elliot, &c. on the subject of the affairs of China.

RAIL WAYS.

On the motion of Mr. Labouchere it was agreed that the following clause should be inserted in every railway bill of the season. "And be it further enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to exempt the railway by this Act, or the said herein before recited Acts, authorized to be made, from the provisions of any general Act relating to railways which may pass during the present or any future season of Parliament;" and that the committee on the bill do report specially to the House that this order has been complied with.

CORPORATIONS IN IRELAND.

Lord Morpeth having drawn the sketch of the new bill for the settlement of Municipal Corporations in Ireland, hoped that party would be no longer suffered to be mixed up in this question.—Mr. Sergeant Jackson did not rise to oppose the motion of the noble lord, but to express his satisfaction that the most objectionable parts of the former bills for reforming the Municipal Corporations of Ireland had been relinquished in the present measure—Sir R. Peel said "I do not rise to prolong the discussion, but merely to say in answer to the conciliatory speech of the noble lord, that I shall undertake, in respect to this subject, to adhere to every declaration I have formerly made on it, and that I shall reserve all further concessions until I shall have duly considered the provisions of these bills."—Leave was given to bring in the bill.

CORPORATIONS IN SCOTLAND.

The Lord Advocate moved for leave to bring in two bills—one to provide for the better regulation of Municipal Corporations in royal burghs in Scotland; the other to provide for the better regulation of Municipal Corporations in parliamentary burghs in Scotland.

Captain Polhill moved for "a return of all moneys paid to, and received by his Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, now King of the Belgians, since the 1st day of January, 1818, whether on account of annuity, regimental pay, or outfit, up to the 9th day of January, 1840."

THE QUEEN'S EXPENDITURE.

Lord J. Russell in reply to Mr. Palmer, said it was not true that her Majesty's expenditure exceeded her income; she had no debts to provide for.

Lord Morpeth, in answer to Mr. O'Connell, believed that Socialism on its first appearance in Ireland had been promptly put down.

PROVISION FOR PRINCE ALBERT.

Lord J. Russell moved that the following paragraph in the Queen's speech be read:—"The constant proofs which I have received of your attachment to my person and family persuade me that you enable me to provide for such an establishment as may appear suitable to the rank of the Prince and the dignity of the Crown." After which he proposed "that her Majesty should be empowered to grant out of the consolidated fund a sum not exceeding 50,000*l.* a year to Prince Albert during his natural life."

Mr. HUME contended that neither in the case of Prince Leopold nor in that of the Prince of Denmark, had any sum been granted individually, and he, for his own part, objected to grant a single sixpence to Prince Albert during the life of the Queen. Others, however, thought differently, and he would make a sacrifice to them in his amendment. So large an income as that proposed was neither wisely nor safely given to so young a man; it might endanger the happiness even of the royal pair themselves. They were told that present distress was not to be considered, but had they not for three years found the revenue deficient by a million? and was this but a passing cloud? What new tax was to be levied? He would not object to one laid on peers, baronets, and men possessing privileges. (A laugh.) Why should they place Prince Albert so much above the sons, brothers, and nieces of crowned heads? (Hear.) Let them remember the Duke of Sussex. (Hear.) He held that economy should begin with the crown itself, for an extravagant court led to extravagance every where. The Queen had 385,000*l.* a-year, more by 10,000*l.* a-year than William IV. When William died there was no one shilling of debt, and 14,000*l.* unexpended. (Loud cheers.) The other branches of the royal family had 260,000*l.*, and if this 50,000*l.*, were added, would the people shut their eyes to the fact that ample provision for 142,913 souls was consumed by the royal family? (Hear.) The whole value of the income of the family, with this grant, the Lancaster duchy, &c., would be 740,000*l.*, with expensive palaces and parks. Was this the time when they wanted any new elements to stir up strife? Was this the time, when they saw discontent raging, that they should propose a large grant? For himself, he would rather withhold any vote; but at any rate let it not exceed the vote for the Duke of Sussex and the other royal dukes. Had there not been strong contrasts drawn between the grant of 30,000*l.* for education and 70,000*l.* for the royal stables? Had not this been a prominent topic at all the meetings of the lower classes? and if they now gave the 50,000*l.* a-year to Prince Albert, would they not hear of it again & again? 50,000*l.* a-year would establish schools and museums and libraries in many large towns, to promote the improvement of the people; and it was only by promoting the people's improvement that they could hope to maintain peace. It was impossible for the Queen to be aware of what passed in the country; it was to her ministers that she must look for information and advice, and it was upon the ministers that the House must throw the blame. The hon. member concluded with moving that a grant of 21,000*l.* be made to her Majesty for Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, instead of 50,000*l.*

Mr. Williams (Coventry) seconded the motion. What were the grounds on which the noble lord (J. Russell) promised a better state of things? He would be glad to be enabled by such a communication to enlighten the hearts of millions of suffering mechanics and distressed manufacturers. (Hear.) Why had the people supported the Reform Bill? Because they were promised retrenchment, economy, and peace a cheaper and better government. (Hear.) He hoped the House would listen to a loyal, but overburthened people, and not vote for this exorbitant grant.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer reminded the House that Queen Victoria, having given up the crown at the beginning of her reign, came to the House for a liberal consideration to make a provision for Prince Albert. If the Queen had issue, the duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall would go to the support of the heir, and the Queen would be deprived of that portion of her income. If the House was anxious to keep the crown out of debt, the honest way to secure such a result was to provide for its support and dignity in such a manner as to preclude the chance of such occurrences.

Lord Eliot observed that 30,000*l.* would be enough for Prince Albert, but that if the prince should become the father of an heir to the crown, and survive the Queen, the House would not then confine him to 50,000*l.*

Mr. Liddell would assert that no man was more inclined than himself to discharge his duty to the Crown in the most liberal manner; on the other hand, he was compelled, by an equally imperative regard to his duty as a member of the legislature, to regard the circumstances of the country—(hear, hear)—and not a consent to vote away any of the public money with too bountiful a hand. He should say that 40,000*l.* was a liberal allowance.

Mr. Ward would be glad to see the hon. member for Kilkenny give way with respect to his amendment; but he much doubted, if he did so, whether the government would also make concession, in order that the House might be placed in a position to come to an unanimous vote in favour of a grant of 30,000*l.* (Hear, hear.) He must confess that he could do nothing in the circumstances of the case to justify the addition of 50,000*l.* a year to the existing luxuries that surrounded the throne. (Hear.) The income of the President of the greatest Republic in the world was nothing like a fourth of the grant now proposed for the consort of the Sovereign of this country.

Mr. G. Palmer should certainly give his vote in favour of the proposition of 30,000—(hear, hear)—because he considered that the sum of 50,000*l.* was too great, and that of 21,000*l.* too small.

Sir R. Inglis thought the new tax to make up 50,000*l.* should be levied on those who voted for postage reform with a million a year of deficit in the revenue. (Hear and laughter.) The hon. member for Kilkenny has stated that the sum proposed would provide bread to feed so many thousands of the poorer classes who were now in distrees; but if ever there was an argument that was both sophistical and dangerous, it was an argument such as that, because all detailed examination into what the Crown might do with its private income would equally apply to any individual in that House or elsewhere. He would cheerfully vote for ministers.

Mr. Goulburn thought the question was, that if they had now been called upon to provide a civil list, should they give an amount equal to the existing civil list, together with sum of 50,000*l.*? He did not think they would. He must say that if they looked at the precedents and circumstance of past reigns, and gave an amount that would be equal to the double civil list of William IV. and Queen Adelaide, would do all that either justice or liberality could require of them. The advance of the civil list of Queen Victoria was a positive excess of 10,000*l.*, and a further sum of 10,000*l.* in money was gained by Her Majesty in consequence of the diminution which had taken place in the charges on the civil list. Under these circumstances he did not see how he could do otherwise than support the motion which he understood his hon. and gallant friend (Colonel Sibthorp) was about to submit to the House, because, if they made a provision of 30,000*l.* for Prince Albert, it would have the effect of equalising the present double civil liss with that enjoyed by Her Majesty's predecessor and his royal consort. (Hear.) He wished it had been possible for the noble Lord to have abstained from drawing any distinction between the income which Prince Albert was to enjoy during the life of her Majesty and that to which he was asterwards to be entitled.

The House then divided. The numbers were—For Mr. Hume's amendment, 38; against it, 305; majority, 267.

Colonel Sibthorp (who was heard very indistinctly in the gallery) was understood to say that the course which had been pursued by her Majesty's ministers imposed upon him a most ungracious, and, at the same time, a most painful task. He, however, merely performed his duty; and, as one of the representatives of the people, he could not shrink from discharging that duty. He had been relieved by what had fallen from the hon. member for Kilkenny, and also from his right hon. friend the member for the University of Cambridge, from the necessity of entering into the details of the subject, and he could only say that such a relief was most grateful to him. He should therefore propose, as an amendment, that the sum to be granted exclusively to Prince Albert, during the life of her Majesty, shall not exceed the clear sum of 30,000*l.* per annum.

Lord J. Russell, after quoting various precedents, argued that if the motion of the hon. and gallant member should be carried, the Queen and Prince Albert would have a privy purse of 20,000*l.* less than that of William the Fourth and Queen Adelaide. "We propose to do no more than what has been usually done by the House of Commons under similar circumstances, and I must say that if it had not been for an accident which happened last year, and that the right hon. member for the University of Cambridge were Chancellor of the Exchequer, we would be ready to support the same sum for Prince Albert which we now propose. (Cheers, with cries of "Oh!") I believe that an hon. member may entertain the greatest respect for her Majesty and vote for the smaller sum, and I have no doubt that hon. gentlemen opposite, who oppose the grant of 50,000*l.*, do so in obedience to that regard for economy which they have evinced on former occasions."

Sir J. GRAHAM had heard with indignation a minister of the Crown insinuate that which he dared not directly charge against hon. members of that House. (Loud cheers). It had been inferred that to vote for the smaller sum would be inconsistent with due respect for her Majesty. Upon his own part, and upon the part of those who thought with him, he (Sir James Graham) repudiated such an insinuation. The safety and honour of the Crown would, he could assure the noble lord, be best consulted by acceding to the proposition to vote such a sum only as would be required by the necessities of the occasion. The noble lord was arguing as if the question before them was whether or not they should grant any further sum to the Queen, whereas the question was whether they should grant a sum to Prince Albert. This was no question of respect to the Queen. The conduct of the times was such that it might happen loyalty would require a better and a stronger test than would be afforded by mere words. (Cheers.) Then, and not till then, might the noble lord speak of the loyalty which actuated the other side of the House, or charge that side with want of loyalty or with disrespect to her Majesty.

Mr. LEADER had voted for 21,000*l.*, and he should vote for the amendment of the hon. and gallant members for Lincoln, not because he was of opinion either sum ought to be granted, but because he preferred the smaller to the larger sum. The noble lord (J. Russell) had stated that if the right hon. member for Cambridge University were Chancellor of the Exchequer he should have proposed a similar sum. Now, all that the noble lord showed by that was, that whether Whigs or Tories were in power, they were equally extravagant, and that when the Whigs got on the Treasury benches they forgot all their professions of economy.

Mr. O'CONNELL would vote for the larger sum ("Oh, oh!") They might boast of loyalty, but the vote would not be opposed if Toryism reigned at court.

Mr. HAMILTON had voted in the division on the motion of the hon. member for Kilkenny as he would vote on the amendment of the hon. and gallant member, solely with a view to the public interests.

Mr. JONES remembered that when the government proposed a grant of 30,000*l.* to the Princess Charlotte, the leaders of the Whigs proposed that the sum of 50,000*l.* a year be granted, and on that occasion the Whigs voted for the larger sum, whilst the Tories voted in support of the smaller, as being the more appropriate sum, and the more suited to meet the necessity of the case, (Hear.)

Sir R. Peel rose and said—"Sir, I never will shrink from vindicating any vote, which I may think fit to give in this House. I never will shrink from any excuse which a sense of public duty points out from any fear that in pursuing that course I may have most unjustly thrown out against me an imputation of disloyalty. (Loud cheers.) The noble lord made use of an imputation as unnecessary as it was unjust—on imputation utterly inconsistent with all parliamentary rules and practice—an insinuation altogether unworthy of the station which the noble lord fills as a minister of the crown and as a leader of the House of Commons. Supposing that I had said that the noble lord, in the introduction of this vote, was influenced by a base subserviency to the crown—(Hear)—supposing, Sir, that I had made use of such an imputation as that, would it not have been thought most irregular and most unjust, and would I not have been told by you, Sir, that it was not right or seemly that I should make use of such an imputation? (Cheers.) This I will say, Sir, that I should consider myself to act a base and a dishonourable part if I permitted my conduct to be influenced in any degree by the events of last May. I do not act on motives and considerations, which, when, I was a member of the government, I always discountenanced and discouraged. I think that I prove myself a much greater friend to the crown if, instead of acquiescing in a course which I believe to be wrong, I protect the crown from the unpopularity that must be sure to attend upon an extravagant vote. (Cheers.) There might be a contest of parties as to which would be most liberal to the crown. The course might, indeed, serve the temporary interest of a party, but such a course would more tend to ruin the character of the House of Commons than any other codrse that they could pursue. I think that an allowance of 30,000*l* during the life of her Majesty by way of privy purse and 30,000 in case of survivorship, is a just and liberal allowance. (Cheers.) According to the rate of annuities 30,000*l.* would if now expended on an annuity, purchase an annuity of at least 200,000*l.* in case of survivorship. (Hear, hear.) I contend that the provision for a Queen Regnant is more applicable as a provision for her consort than in the contrary case of a King Regnant and a Queen Consort. I will give to the crown what I believe to be liberal and just, as a representative of the people and a servant of the crown. (Cheers.) But I will not concur in what I believe to be an extravagant vote. I do not take this course from any want of respect to the crown. (Cheers.) However others may feel I need have no compunctious visitings of conscience on that point. (Loud cheers.) I never made concurrence of political sentiment on the part of the Sovereign the condition of my loyalty. (Loud and lond continued cheering.) I never have been otherwise than loyal and respectful towards the Sovereign. (Loud cheers.) Not one thought of disloyalty—not one word of disrespect towards the crown or any member of the royal family—ever escaped my lips. (Loud and continued cheering.) And when performing that which I believe to be my duty towards the House of Commons, and that which I equally feel to be my duty towards the crown, I would think that I acted unworthy of my station if, as a member of this House, I did not take that which I believed to be the straightforward course without any needless professions of loyalty, and without thinking it necessary to defend myself from accusations which I believe to be altogether unfounded. (Loud cheers.)

After a few words from Mr. Villiers the House divided, and there appeared—For the motion, 158: for the amendment, 262; majority for the amendment, 104.—Adjourned.

THE POLITICIAN.

THE GREAT DEBATE—DIVISION.

The debate which has occupied the House of Commons every night since Tuesday last inclusive was brought to a conclusion this morning at five o'clock. The desolution moved by Sir John Yarde Buller, "That her Majesty's government as at present constituted, does not possess the confidence of this House," was not adopted by an absolute majority. Yet, if the holders of office, to the number of forty-two or forty-three, who voted against the resolution—who, in other words, voted for the preservation to themselves of place and pay—were deducted from "the Noes," it is clear that the "Ayes" would have it by a very considerable majority. The motion has fully accomplished all that was intended by, or expected from it. It has shown to the country that the Conservative opposition is not only harmonious in purpose and gigantic in strength, but that it is determined henceforth to be prompt, energetic, and decided in action. It has shown, moreover, how ill-prepared the administration is to encounter the reiterated and well directed attacks of so powerful a body of antagonists.

The actual numbers on the division were—

For the motion.....	287
Against it.....	308
Majority.....	—21

The speech of the night was, beyond all comparison that of Sir Robert Peel, and in this opinion we are very sure of the cordial concurrence of all who have had the pleasure and advantage of frequently hearing him. It comprised all that a statesman ought to have said, and was spoken as none but an orator could have said it. Of Lord John Russell's defence, if we had time, we should say nothing; silence would be the most courteous conduct we could pursue towards his lordship. We have elsewhere stated the numbers on the division. The majority of twenty-one in favour of ministers may afford them a temporary triumph such as it is; but, as Lord Stanley well observed this battle is but the beginning of a series of conflicts.—*Morning Post.*

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So great a majority was not anticipated; it must have been strengthened by the damage done to themselves by the Tories from the wretched figure they cut throughout the discussion. We trust, after such a woful result, the Tories will become a little sobered; and, notwithstanding the insolent boasting of Lord Stanley, have recourse to a policy more becoming their position. For now that the debate has closed, we may well ask what has the motion produced? Has it not done two things—brought out the claims of ministers to the confidence of the people of these kingdoms in bolder relief, and damaged most materially the opposition? The only man of mark of the opposition who has come out comparatively unscathed is Sir Robert Peel himself. As for Sir James Graham, if he had a particle of sensibility, he must have been ready to sink into the earth a hundred times in the course of the debate. His doctrines respecting confiscation now disgrace many of the Chartists. In the course of the debate the natural disingenuousness of this first-rate supporter of Sir Robert Peel was made manifest by this—that *every one* of his statements respecting the exercise of patronage in the navy—a subject with which he ought to be acquainted—was proved to be utterly unfounded. We must do Sir Robert Peel so far the justice to say, that he drew a broad line of distinction between himself and the ultra-Tories. We have now a plain declaration from the right honourable baronet from which he never can with honour recede, that if he attain to power he will conduct the government on principles which must at once break up the Tory party. Not one cheer did he receive from Sir Robert Inglis, or any other ultra-high-church-Tory, while he made this bold and uncompromising declaration of his principles. If the debate have done no other good, it has, at least, destroyed ultra-Toryism for ever. The reproof conveyed by this declaration will be gall and wormwood to all the agitators for civil war in Ireland. After the manly declaration, too, which he made respecting his determination to abide by the new poor law, we trust we shall hear no more railing from shabbies at hustings and elsewhere against that measure. The debate has so far raised Sir Robert Peel; but it has raised him at the expense of the Tory party. No honest man can afford to go through Coventry with such a set of raggamuffins. But time presses and space is wanting; and we must conclude our observations for the present.—*Morning Chronicle.*

LITERATURE.

NEW BOOKS.

NATIVE CHARACTER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Western India in 1838. *By Mrs. Postans, Author of "Cutch." In* 2 *vols.*

Mrs. Postans is favourably known for her pleasant little work on Cutch; and these volumes on Western India will add to her reputation. Like her previous book, they are somewhat superficial; there is also a good deal of "pure description,"* and occasionally upon matters that have been described before. But much of what she tells is new; most of it is pleasing; and she has devoted considerable space to three interesting subjects—the condition and character of the peasantry, the progress of education amongst the natives, and the mode of life of the native women.

Her geographical field of observation has this extent. She opens with Bombay and its vicinity; whose appearance, population, and manners, she sketches. The once splendid but now deserted Portuguese city of Bassein, on the Gora Bunder river, and the declining emporium of Surat, are visited and described, both in their former history and present state. She made journies to the Deccan and the Surashtra Peninsula, so celebrated for its magnificent remains of Buddist superstition; and she appears to have travelled pretty well over Guzzerat. But the more valuable parts of *Western India* consist of sketches from actual life, or are the result of a longer and more varied observation than appears in the narrative of her tours and sojourns.

According to Mrs. POSTANS, "a change is taking place amongst the gentry, and a main object of her book is to sketch that change. We have not, however, been able to trace any very numerous or striking instances of this mutation, or to gather many results from her pages, though we do not doubt the fact she asserts. We see that at Bombay, and probably in all towns where the means are offered, the higher class of Pagan natives are anxious to have their children educated in "all the learning of the Egyptians;" though some prefer acquisitions which will be of use, as arithmetic and English, to the more abstract branches of learning. Well-meaning but over-zealous persons endeavoured to convert the educational institutions at Bombay into a means of proselytism, by introducing the Scriptures. To this the natives mildly objected, with a national argument, that *they* did not require their *own* holy books to be used in the schools, and they could fairly ask that their youth should not be taught to despise the religion of their ancestors. The religion of the present generation of intelligent Hindoos, when they have been widely conversant with the English, would seem to be rather a habit, or a point of honour. With the rising race the superstitious observances appear to be shaking rapidly; some pupils having gone so far as to attend anatomical demonstrations, though to touch a dead body is pollution. Mrs. Postans predicts that the present generation of cultivated Hindoos will be Deists—which is most probable; and hopes that the next may be converted to Christianity.

The Mahometans do not attend the schools; nor are they so willing, so docile, or so "capable," as the various sects of idolators; informed Mussulmen, on the capabilities of the Hindoos, I have been amused by the instant depreciation of the poor Pagans, which rolled from the curled lips of the haughty Moslems: 'How, say they, can you teach these people any thing? they worship stones and their heads and their idols are made from the same blocks.'" whom, however, they profess to despise.

"In conversing with one or two tolerably This contempt is repaid with hatred; the Hindoo dreading nothing so much as the re-establishment of the Moslem sway; whilst the Mahometans, our author thinks, are galled and dissatisfied with the English rule.

The Hindoos, however, have amongst themselves plenty of the greatest of all pride, the pride of caste. To the Bombay establishments no tradesman's son is admitted, nor the sons of any one below the caste of a Purvoe or writer. Half-castes are also excluded on their mother's account.

Public examinations of scholars by masters are not evidence of education, or of information in a strict sense, owing to the practice of preparation; nor, confined to a text book, would they be if conducted by strangers, from the facility most children possesses of learning by rote. However, they are the readiest and almost the only general test; and as such must be taken. Here is part of Mrs. POSTANS' sketch of

AN EXAMINATION OF NATIVE SCHOLARS.

The subject of the first examination was English history, conducted by Mr. Henderson; the questions on the most minute incidents were answered with ease and readiness, Lardner's work being selected for reference, with which the students seemed perfectly conversant! A son of a rich Parsee, (Dadabhoy Pestonjee,) rendered himself conspicuous by the information he possessed; a scholarship had been the reward of his diligence; but the attendant emolument had been declined, Pestonjee having largely contributed to the funds of the institution.

The second examination was in mental arithmetic; and to an acute observer of the effects of character and education in developing peculiar varieties of physiognomy, few occupations would have proved more interesting than the endeavour to trace the bent of minds in this strong mental exercise, and to watch the knitting brows and working muscles of the animated countenances which beamed around us. A little lad of seven years of age, with an overhanging forehead and small sparkling eyes, peculiarly attracted our attention; the moment a question was proposed to the class, he quickly took a step before the rest, contracted his brows in deep and anxious thought, and with parted lips and finger eagerly uplifted towards the master, silently but rapidly worked his problem in a manner peculiar to himself, and blurted out the solution with a startling haste, half-painful, half-ludicrous. The little fellow seemed wholly animated with the desire of excelling, and his mental capabilities promised him a rich reward. By birth he was a Parsee; and it is remarked that even at an early age lads of this class display a capacity for calculation and mercantile pursuits, which accompany them through life. It is certainly true that this part of the native community value information only as it leads to emolument, and being wholly destitute of taste, esteem the most such description of knowledge as may be rendered available in the counting-house.

The third examination was on the six first books of Euclid, including plane trigono[illegible]. In this the Hindoo lads were distinguished for the correctness of their demonstrations; and I was informed that in all descriptions of abstract or exact science, the Hindoo students display an aptitude far superior to any other class. Correct translations of Euclid have been rendered into the Mahratta language; but the lads demonstrating in the school read and speak English fluently.

It would be a long and perhaps a useless task to speculate upon the effects of English education and companionship upon the fortunes of India. One thing is more certain—they will promote a demand for English commodities amongst the richer natives, and connect us, if our rule lasts long enough, by indissoluble ties with Hindoostan. This taste for European fashions is shown by very many instances. Some of it peeps out in this account of a visit to Hormasjee Bomanjee, Esq.; the title of Squire being somewhat incongruous, affixed to the name of a follower of *Zoroaster.*

A PARSEE SQUIRE AT HOME.

Having been long anxious to observe somewhat of the domestic manners of the Parsees, I gladly availed myself of the invitation of Hormarjee Bomanjee, Esq., to visit his family at "Lowjee Castle." This splendid mansion is situated near the Governor's residence at Parell; and has long been in possession of the same family, who rank amongst the most wealthy and influential Parsees of the Bombay Presidency.

After entering the spacious hall of Lowjee Castle, we found ourselves ushered up a flight of broad and handsome stairs, which led to a magnificent drawing-room, decorated with the utmost richness. Luxurious couches, and ottomans covered with damask silk, were arranged with gilded fauteuils of the most commodious form: good paintings, including full-length portraits of Lord Nelson and Sir Charles Forbes, ornamented the walls; and superb windows of printed glass cast the brilliantly tinged rays of the departing sun on chandeliers of dazzling lustre. Princely in general effect, the whole combined well with the dignified and graceful deportment of its possessor.

Receiving us with considerable address, Hormarjee introduced his family; the flower of this interesting group being a little damsel of about eight years of age,—a lovely sylph-like creature; prettily attired in the costume of her people, which although not according with our usual ideas of the dress best suited to childish habits, assimilated well with the languid air and fragile form of the little Parsee maiden. Rich crimson satin trousers were confined by gold bangles around her slender ankles; a chemise of delicate and snowy fabric, fastened at the throat by a single gem, was adorned with numerous necklaces, Màlàs, or talismans; and a small crimson and embroidered cap concealed her luxuriant tresses.

The brothers of the little beauty were intelligent and handsome lads, pupils of the college school. They spoke English fluently, and seemed gratified at any inquiry on the subject of their studies. Each wore the simple cotton ankrika and chintz turban, of that precise form peculiar to the Parsees; but their family rank was announced by a remarkable fairness of complexion, as well as by the brilliant gems which flashed on their tiny hands, and the size of the superb but unset emerald which depended from the left ear of each.

The Guebre appears by no means to have been such a stiff-necked maintainer of his opinions as the race whom Mr. Moore has commemorated in his "Fire-Worshippers;" but, on the contrary, quite a reasonable man of the world, with a touch of complying Conservatism in his views. This account of his conversation is very characteristic.

"Hormarjee, with an air of the easiest good breeding, entered into conversation on a variety of subjects of general interest; speaking of the extensive trade with China, and the value of the rich freight frequently imported to Bombay by his own vessel, the 'Lowjee family.' Hormarjee mentioned how much the Parsees were indebted to European protection in the commencement of their commercial enterprises. He spoke also of the abuses of the free press; and lamented that the *Chabouk* and its editor should be encouraged by native society in the Radical tone adopted against the acts of the local government.

"On the subjects of education, Hormarjee expressed great satisfaction at the establishment of the 'Junior College School,' and the appointment of its admirable teacher. I ventured to inquire, if, with his liberality of opinion, he did not wish his daughter to share similar advantages to those now enjoyed by his sons? and whether he would individually object to the introduction of suitable acquirements among the ladies of his family.

"Hormarjee replied with readiness, as if the question has been one which had previously met with his consideration. The time, he said, had not yet arrived for the education of Asiatic women; he doubted not, that the progress of enlightened views would achieve this mighty triumph over usage and opinion; meanwhile, he assured me the condition of Parsee women was one of great ease and serenity; that their time was agreably occupied by domestic duties and trifling accomplishments; that they were not secluded in the manner generally supposed; but if restrained from intercourse with foreigners, yet constantly permitted to enjoy the society of their relations and friends. In addition to to these remarks, Hormarjee expressed his conviction, that a few years would introduce great alterations in the Parsee people, and the increased liberty and enlightenment of the women would inevitably result.

In the course of Mrs. Postans' tour through Guzzerat, she visited the Nabob of Junagarh, a worthy who would appear to have sat for the original of the "Nabob's Six Ages" in the *Confessions of a Thug.* However, he treated the European travellers with great distinction; invited them to his court, got up a play and entertainment for them; visited them in turn; and allowed Mrs. Postans free access to his seraglio, containing four wives and fifty concubines. As Junagarh is an out-of-the-way place, the manners of the people are more aboriginal than in many places throughout the East, where the mark of one thing or another has tended to strip them of all that is genuine. We will therefore draw at some length from our fair writer's account of a morning visit to the Nabob's principal wife.

Surrounded by slave-girls, all chatting merrily together, and some with their infants in their arms, we proceeded through a suite of several apartments to the Beebee's sitting-room. There was an air of privacy and quietness about this little Mohammedan boudoir particularly inviting; and while its arrangement promised an unusual degree of comfort, a free circulation of air was insured by its height. Numerous windows of wrought stone-work which surrounded it afforded the fair inmate a charming view of the sacred mount and the fine minarets of the neighbouring musjids towering above the majestic trees which skirt the town.

Seated next the Rahit Buckte, I had full opportunity for admiring the taste with which her apartment was adorned. The floor was covered with crimson cloth, over which was tightly strained linen of spotless purity; and the ceiling concealed by a fine white cloth embroidered with gold stars, the produce of the celebrated looms of Ahmedabad. A rich border wrought in gold represented a cornice, to the edge of which was attached a flounce of crimson and green silk. From the corners depended green glass lamps; and on one side of the floor rested a pile of cushions, covered with a Palampore, or coverlid, of Tyrian purple broidered and fringed with gold. The colours, though so varied, were harmonious, and the combined effect was one of richness rather than gaudy display. The walls of the apartment, beautifully whitened, were decorated with Chinese paintings and looking-glasses in gilt frames, while the spaces were occupied with little gold and silver golaubdonis, (rose-water sprinklers,) and enamelled lotahs, suspended in bead nets.

As the Beebee's mehtah or steward was present, a fine gray-bearded intelligent-looking man, I ventured to inquire where were her pecuniary resources, as I felt a little anxious on the matter of Mohammedan husbands' generosity, and the weighty affair of pin-money.

The Rahit Bucktê most unreservedly explained, that on her marriage the Nuwaub had bestowed on her a gras or estate, consisting of eight villages, which she farms on her own account. The chief produce consisted of mangoes, but the value of the villages varied; the whole seemed to average about three hundred rupees, or thirty pounds a month.

The Rahit Buckté proved herself during our conversation to be a good woman of business, quite *au fait* on the subject of grain, ploughs, mangoe-trees, &c., from which her revenue is derived; large ledgers, written in the Guzzeratee character, were produced, and particular pages readily referred to in explanation of the subject. Her estate, the Beebee told me, was situated between Junagarh and the sea, where the country, from its natural fertility, was called the Neil Nagir, or land of the blue waters. The Rahit Buckté is considered a miracle of learning by the inhabitants of the harem; she reads and writes Persian, Guzzeratee, and Hindoostanee, which she acquired from her father's priest or peer, when a little girl. The Nuwaub had married her as a widow, which is a very unusual circumstance in Mohammedan families.

Fully aware of the strict system of seclusion which forms the etiquette of the harem, I was surprised to find her metah admitted to her presence; but she said, with the Nuwaub's family it was usual to receive personal attendants of their sex: but that the servitors of one Bebee were excluded from the apartments of the rest, if of the forbidden sex.

The Beebee chattered a great deal, and made many inquiries into our customs of marriage, baptism, and dress. Her great curiosity, however, seemed to be awakened on the peculiarity of our owning the rule of a female sovereign; and she desired to know whether our Queen's power was great whether she sat supreme upon the gaddee or throne of England; whether she rode on horseback, as I assured her was customary amongst English women; and whether her Majesty showed herself in open durbar amongst the men. She seemed a little incredulous when I told her the power of our Queen far exceeded that of Alia Bhye, and she was more learned, more beautiful, and more wise than the celebrated Noor Jehan. The Rahit Buckte then inquired what jewels our great Rance wore. And when I described the countless diamonds which adorn the royal crown and stomacher, the Beebee, the slave-girls, and the gray-bearded metah, all, with one impulse, lifted up their hands, exclaiming, "Allah Khureen! rast ust?" (God is merciful! but can this be?) The Beebee's surprise subsiding, she insisted upon writing the Queen's name in the fly-leaf of her Koran; but the Guzzeratee language not possessing the necessary V, a W became the acting capital, and our royal lady's name most grievously transformed.

The Rahit Buckte accompanied me to the apartments of the languid but pretty Dosie Beebee. It is well arranged that the wives of the Nuwaub have all separate apartments; which prevents domestic bickering and the exhibition of many of those little arts, practised by ladies whose leisure affords them abundant time to become proficient in the science of ingeniously tormenting. Here the fair rivals never met, or even hear of each other, unless from the prattling of slaves. I asked the Rahit Buckte, on our way to the Dosie Beebees apartments, whether she liked or was intimate with any of the other ladies; but she said "No; they were too idle and illiterate to be agreeable friends."

The character of the Indian peasantry is highly spoken of as regards disposition, and their vices are attributed to their position. Their wretchedness is extreme,—poverty at all times, frequently destitution; sometimes famine, with its attendant pestilence and mortality. This extremity of wretchedness, like that of the Irish peasantry, is to some extent chargeable upon themselves—not as a fault, but a fact. With greater industry, energy, and care, they would be in a much better plight. But looking at humanity as it is, their condition is one of pity rather than censure. They have been spoiled by their native governments for ages; their country has been desolated by interminable wars; and, with sovereigns frequently changing, uncertainty has been added to the insecurity of tyranny. Those who know the country best declare that the Company's government is oppressive to them, but exacting would be the more correct term perhaps, However, we take no active steps to advance their condition; the improvement which is seen in the peasantry under the British rule, is owing to the fixed and legalized nature of the oppression if oppression it be; and to the regular administration of government.

To colonization in India, upon a large scale, Mrs. POSTANS holds out no encouragement. With a limited number of judicious colonists, she contemplates profit to themselves and benefit to the peasantry. These are her views.

The Hindoos are eminently expert in the use of their own implements, and would become equally so with those of a superior construction, when educated in their management. Being totally without mechanical contrivance, the waste of labour is grievous to behold, mere numerical strength effecting that which one well-instructed workman would readily compass.

I have sometimes fancied that a few intelligent agriculturists, each provided with a grant of land in the several provinces, and acquainted with the native language, might produce good, by farming their estates in the English manner, with English implements, and the aid of native labourers; while, on the contrary, a crowd of colonists, over flowing the provinces of Western India, would possibly not produce any result but misery to themselves and increased oppression to the poor. In the minories, dockyards, etcetera, of Bombay, the native workmen, under the superintendence of Europeans, display great ingenuity and intelligence; and the same system would probably produce similar results, applied to other subjects.

The climate does not present any serious obstacle to the settlements of English farmers. It is only during the months of May, June, and October, the seasons immediately preceding, and succeeding the monsoon, that occasional exposure to the sun would be prejudicial to the constitution; and even during those seasons, our keenest sportsmen are seldom restrained from a prosecution of their favourite resource.

During the entire year, the mornings from four to eight, and the evenings from five to seven, are well suited for exercise, or such labour as may be necessary in supervizing an estate. The bullocks of the country are strong to labour; the horses and camels bred in the provinces are also available for the purpose of agriculture; and herds of donkies are now used by native merchants for the conveyance of grain and oil: the want of irrigation is the real difficulty; but water is found in the most places near the surface of the land, and a few wells, with mechanical contrivances for drawing water, would remove this disadvantage.

There are many other topics left untouched,—as the character of the Sepoys and the dissipation of European soldiers; some curious accounts of native arts, and a variety of miscellaneous subjects. But the reader who is interested in the subject, and pleased with the specimens quoted, should seek the volumes.

The Liberal electors of Devonport have made an amicable arrangement, which, it is thought, will insure Mr. Dawson's defeat. They were to hold yesterday a public meeting, and a ballot was to be taken for each of the Liberal candidates, Mr. Tuffnell and Mr. Leach; the weaker party to join forces with the stronger.

Mr. Hardy, of Portland Palace, has received an invitation from the electors of Bradford to contest that borough.

It is thought Mr. Robinson will stand for Worcester at the next election. Mr. Bailey is safe.

By the death of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, which took place on Saturday vacancies are created in the representation of Denbighshire and in the Lord-Lieutenancies of Monmouthshire and Denbighshire. It is said that Mr. Biddulph, a supporter of the present Ministry, will be a candidate for the county of Denbigh.

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* "Soft were my numbers; who could take offence,
Whilst pure descriptio n held the place of sense?